HURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1774.

three pounds for apprehending ounty, 5 WIL. LYLES, jag

INDS REWARD ight from the fabicriber cold Odelin's meadow, near Pifcmini lour'd hay horfe, about film

able well gated, has a thin hay ail, which has been nick'd, a e fide; he is shod before, and on fplit; he has had two fide when taken away, but not core w white hairs in his forehead and, if any. Whoeverdeline, riber will receive forty hilling

endue, by the subscriber, living, on the twenty-first day of De. coffee-house in Annapolis. and, lying in Aune Aruada outtr fide of Magotty river, on ur miles of Annapolis; and en December, will be exposed to ph Ellicoft's mill, fundry tras-county aforesaid, on Patago lood and Ellicott's miller en noney to be paid in hand, one onths, the remaining part is interest and giving fecurity if begin at one o'clock, attendant by the subscriber. Also fundry the to be fold at private fale, a

THOMAS COCKEY vendue, on Wednesday the 7th ext, for sterling or current man bilis of exchange, luable country born flaves, coa.

women, and children, together urniture, and other effects, lue Harrison, of Anne-Arundel egin about elever of the clock, ntation of the faid Marrison, if air-day, and to continue till ill

TH HARRISON. Executor,

noney, pursuant to the late ail leceased, by public auction, to on Monday the 19th day of Deotherwise the next fair day, if es called Newgate, in the courty olony of Virginia,

land, lying in the faid county, aforesaid town, and piny ntain road, containing about , having upon it only one fmil le cleared ground. About ons id tract is under a leafe for one year'y rent; there is upon ita f ground fit to be improved into ry well watered and timbered. nd is very convenient for trade ig, being only twenty-five miles , twenty-three from Dumfriti. chefter, all of which are good g the farmer or planter rails; till within one mile. The land ne 25th day of December next, the same on the day of file, by RICHARD LEE, DAVID BOYD.

rge-Town, November 3, 1774 ding at the end of the year, to ment of the bufiness which he time past at this place, on acueits all those who may have on the books, to come and edily as possible, and he hopes d to the store, will be kind in their power without further aining balances. All claims Il be paid on demand. ill be continued as usual uncht

n Dunlop. ADAM STEUART

Anne's county, Nov. 1, 1774-excellent millwright, who will t (pring; to build a windmil), o find every material; to luch ice will be given a part of the aired, thall be advanced; tht rediately upon the work being n need apply unless he come his workmanthip, his induty

MES HUTCHINGS, junior.

bicriber, a house and lot ad-in the city of Annapoli, Mr. Ilaie M'Hard, and now hich are very valled are four conveniencies above are will feribing; time will be given bond and feedrity if required. Robert Couden, or JOHN SWAN.

Annapolis, October 7, 1714 CHANAN has just im fortment of goods, which he lowest terms, at his store new

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nd SON.

PETERSBURGH, August 18:

OU will no doubt be surprised at the report which prevails here of the Empres's intentions to spend the winter at the court of Berlin, yet more furprifing matters are faid to be on the tapis, and in great for-rardness to be brought before the public. Count lexis Orlow is talked of, in conjunction with some of he principal nobility, as alternate Fegents in the Emreis's absence. The report which prevailed of the ing of sweden's intended visit is without foundation. Fierence, August 23. The excessive heat, and the total ant of rain for more than two months in most parts f Italy, lave greatly prejudiced the harvest. The reat duke is using all the means in his power to get

upplies of corn from other countries.

Naples, August 23. Frayers for rain are offered up in Il the churches of this city, the drought having been of long continuance.

Vienna, August 24. By the last advices from Moldavia e learn that all the operations of the Russian and Turkish armies are now wholly ceased, and the Turks laye intirely broke up the camp, and are returning to-tally con antinople, after having delivered up their urillery, according to the treaty with the Russians, to narihal Romanzow, who has taken the most especial are to secure it, as it is a very fine train. The Turks. ave evacuated all the forts, posts, &c. mentioned in the treaty; especially the strong fortress of Widden, which is now well secured by the Russians. The latter ave evacuated Silistria, according to the eleventh ar-

cle of the private treaty, and are now all on this fide he Danube. August 27. It is generally reported here that the impress of Russia has uttered some very offensive relections to our ambassador at Petersburgh, concerning the encroachment which our troops have made upon the limits of the Polish republic, contrary to the late

reaty; and we hear that fince that time certain instruc-

ions have been fent from our court to the ambassador it fetersburgh.

Hague, September 9. The war which was expected n Europe ever fince the year 1770, but hitherto prevented by the pufillaning y of a certain minister, who would rather suffer the geoffest affronts than venture to enter into any dispute, was expected to break out im-mediately after the death of the late French king. The xpectation answered to far, that a great change immeiately took place among the French ministry, when all hose who were known to be inclined to be pacific were looked upon as traitors to their country, and have been exiled and banished the court; but all those who were known to be inclined for war had been presented and called into office. In this situation of the French cabinet, joined in their interest with that of Spain, the ex-pected war should have broke out some months ago; but the true reason and policy of that hesitation is the following: The Pritish miniury had, ever since the prefent reign, a design to enslave the colonies of America; and to render the king despotic in these vast and extenfive provinces; but this plan could not have been carrather wished to see the prerogative power of a British king limited as much as possible—Whether it was a secret article of the peace settled between the belligerant powers in the year 1762, or whether it was settled and effected in the latter end of the late reign in France, by a corrupted French ministry, that France should not intermeddle in the disputes between Great-Britain and her colonies, is unknown though samuely that her colonies, is unknown, though formuch is sure, that the British ministry had a solemn promise from the leanot to interfere in the ers of the French cabine fairs. As foon as that folemn promife was given to the British ministry, they began to operate; and to lay the affair before the parliament, being sure to carry every motion by a majority. Scarce was the above deep-laid plan of the ministry begun to be carried into exception before the French king died, and an une change happened among the ministry there; to the greatest disappointment of the British ministry. A declaration howver, was immediately made by the young French king, engaging to observe the same friendship with his neighbours as his illustrious predecessor did s and in the mean time ordered to bring both his land and sea forces in the best struction to be in readings at a moment's notice, for no other reason but to watch anxiously the resolution of the general assemblies of America.

As 100n as the disputes between Great-Britain and her colonies shall come to blows. France and Spain will immediately take the advantage of it, and attack Great-Britain with power and vigour. This invention of the French and spaniards is foreseen by the British court, ho continually fend instructions to their ambassadors o enquire for the reason of the preparations for war, hich are carried on with so much assiduity in France and Spain; but the aniwers these ambalistors generally converse are very indifferent. In this many his not and pain are watching the result of the British Americans, and how this quarrel will end; and the British ministry, in the other hand, are keeping backwards from executing their plan in America, till they know how matters will be settled at the courts of France and Spain.

LONDON, September 12

Extract of a letter from Vienna, August 39.

"His Imperial majelly goes on with green rigour and affiduity in his preparations towards taking posseson of the Venetian provinces of Dalmatia and Morla-hin, in which it is expected fie will meet the greatest 

opposition, as the Venetians have strengthened all their garrifons in those provinces with great numbers of men, garrions in those provinces with great numbers of men, and have thrown in very large quantities of military flores and provisions, so that most of the garrisons are now enabled to endure long sieges. The Venetians have likewise drawn a very formidable naval force along the sed coars of the above provinces, and have also a considerable squadron at the island of Corfu, in

Sept. 14. A facetious wdg, lately supposed to be it very dangerous lituation, was prevailed upon to make his will, in which were the two following articles: To the patriots in Boston all my resolution, perseverance, &c. together with 40,000l. for the use of their committee. A grain of wisdom to the —and his c—l; with which (replied he) they might lettle all matters, which now appear so alarming, to their own and their

opponents satisfaction, without delay or bloodshed Two companies of invalids of the royal artillery are ordered to embark immediately for Jericy and Guernsey, it being judged necessary to put those islands in a fiate of defence against any attempts from the continent, which may be very reasonably apprehended at this critical time, from their vicinity to the coast of France, and the vindictive spirit of the French minister, who has not forgot the conquest of Belleisle.

Extraß of a letter from Gibra tar, August 20.

" It seems as if all the powers of the Mediterranean were preparing for a war, either offensive or defensive, as all the forts are full of shipping, and the shores covered with troops, in pain and Barbary particularly. The emperor of Morocco has two very strong squadrons now fit for sea. So the at Sallee, and the other at Larrache: the states of Algiers and Tunis are likewise fitting out fquadrons for ica, but for what purpose these Barbarian preparations are making cannot even be gueffed at. The Spanish lines up to St. Rocque are very full of troops, and several new battlements and forts are built.

Sept. 15. A gentleman just arrived from Paris, who made it his business while there to find out how the people were affected towards their new king, and whether they thought themselves happier now than they were in the late reign, says, that he was much surprized to find that an universal discontent prevailed every where among the people, and that they were much displeased with the English news-papers for giving him virtues that he never did, or ever will, possess, and distributing so much happiness throughout the kingdom, when no-thing is experienced but the utmost distress. The people do not foruple to fay, that while he inherits jefuiti-cal principles, they can expect nothing but being scourged with a tyrannic rod, and that his grandfather, with all his faults, and vices, was much to be preferred to him with all his virtuous masks. This the above gentleman declares to be the true sentiments of the people every where, and fays he is aftonished at, and cannot dive into the meaning of the English passing such fine encomiums upon him; for certain it is, notwithstanding the great reliance our ministry may have on the powerful promises of the court of France, that they are at this instant in high consultation how to give a wound to the peace of England. From the above relation, it is most certain that the ear of France is wholly taken up with the hostile proposals of Spain against us: nay, does not every proceeding of the court of Madrid corroborate this, as well as the hints given us by many of our neighbours; but it seems as if nothing would wake us out of our legarthy but balls and bullets slying about our heads.

It is generally thought that the ministry will find it necessary to get the Boston port bill repealed the next arliament, at the enfuing general election.

The toult now is, " may the Bostonians and the military be unanimous in support of public liberty. Lord Mailsfield is returned from Versailles to Bright

There will be an opposition for Middlesek; Mr. Spiller, a very opulent and respectful weaver in Spital-fields, intends to declare himself in a few days.

Several plans for reconciling the colonies to Great-Britain have lately been proposed to the minister, but though they have been feveral times the subject of con-

fideration, no judgment can yet be formed whether elther of them will be adopted.

A correspondent remarks that, according to what has appeared in the papers on both sides the water, much good is expected from the congress that was to meet at Philadelphia, for the purpole of taking some measures for the relief of the colonies in general, now fuffering under the oppression of some late acts of par-li-ment. But supposing, what is very probable, that General Gage should, by letters, inform the deputies appointed by the province of Massachusetts, before their departure, that though he cannot hinder them from oung to the congress, yet he must acquaint them, that if they affent to any measure that may tend to the injury of the mother country, by stopping the commerce of it: with the colonies, that they mun be answerable for it at their return. Would not fuch information render this falutary and necessary measure of a congress abortive

and ineffectual?
We hear that a very respectable meeting of the merchants of this city will from be held; to confider if an address, respecting the affairs of America, to his Ma-

They write from Ferrol, that a marine officer of that place has found out a method to work a ship in ever so dead a calm, and with very little labour to the men, which he intends thortly to lay spen to the publice

We hear from Dublin that Henry Loftus, Earl of Ely, has carried his grand cause in Chancery against Mr. Rochfort, for above twenty thousand pounds ster-Mr. Rochfort, for above twenty thouland pounds flerling per annum. His Lordship became hear to his nephew, the late Lord Ely, whole fainty was disputed by
Mr. Rochfort (his uncle) but given in his favour by a
most respectable, jury in Dublin, and afterwards confirmed by the house of Lords in England; in confequence of which he levied sines, and lest both the Lortus family estate and the Hume estate to the present
Lord.—However, on the demise of the late lord, Mr.
Rochfort commenced a resh suit in chancery on the Rochfort commenced a fresh suit in chancery on this foundation, that; although a man may have strength of mind and understanding enough to know how to take care of his estate, yet he may not be capable of judging to whom he ought to leave it. Had this cause been determined against Lord Ely, Mr. Rochfort would have had immediate possession of the Hume estate, which is 15,000l. per annum, and his lordship, (who has no children) would be only tenant for life for the Lostus estate, which at his death would go to Sir Edward Loftus, a natural brother, or to his children; but the late decision has enabled him to dispose of both the estates how and to whom he pleases. Immediately after his success in chancery, death deprived him of lady Ely.

The first word a great personage says to Lord North when his lordship visits him is, "Well, what news from America?" This que ion too is always a kell with much feeming anxiety, which is a plain proof that, however easy and composed the min stry may be about the matter, he is much concerned.

NEW-YORK, November 10. An estimate of the number of souls in the following

provinces, made in congress, Sept. 1774. In Massachusetts, 400,000. New-Hampshire, 150,000-Rhode-Island, 59,678: Connecticut, 192,000. New-York, 250,000. New-Jersey, 130,000. Pennsylvania, including the Lower Counties, 350,000. Mary-land, 320,000. Virginia. 650,000. North-Carolina. lina, 300,000. South-Carolina, 225,000. Total 3,026,678:

The 10th and 51d regiments are arrived from Quebec at Boston.

A letter of the rft of September, from England, fays, that two thirds of the nation, now, are on the fide of the Americans.

Extrast of a letter dated at Quebec, Ostober 30.

" A committee is arrived here from the English inhabitants in Montreal, who have met a committee of the inhabitants of this place, and are drawing up a petition to his majesty against the act of parliament for regulating the government of this province, and hope they will meet with fliccess."

PHILADELPHIA, November 21.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Johnstown, well acquainted with Indian affairs, to his friend in this city, dated November 3.

"" Coll Johnson has had much more success in the issue of his last congress with the Indians than could have been reasonably expected, in the present critical situation of affairs. The Indians appears extremely happy at his acting as superintendant, and if the Vir-ginians would desirt from alarming the Indians jealoufies by perfecuting a handful of them to the fouthward, there is a good prospect of a sincere accommodation, which was really more than sir William Johnson expected a little before his death. Your city is now the feat of American politics; I give myself little concern in these matters, but I heartly wish that all persons may be governed by principles of justice, wildom, and 4 proportion of tempera

WILLIAMS BURG. From the camp, on Point Pleasant, at the mouth of the great
Kanhawa, October 17, 1774-

" For the fatisfaction of the public, in this letter theyhave a true flate of the battle fought at this place on the so h instant; on Monday morning, about half an hour before sunrise, two of Captain Russell's company discovered a large party of Indians about a mile from camp, one of which men was shot down by the indians, the other made his escape, and brought in the intelligence in two or three minutes and the other made. gence; in two or three minutes after, two of Cappain shelvey's came in, and confirmed the account. Fold-nel Andrew Lewis being informed thereof, immediately nel Andrew Lewis being informed thereof, immediately ordered out colonel Charles Lewis to take the command of 150 of the Augusta troops, and with him went Captain Dickenson, Captain Harrison, Captain Willion, Captain John Lewis, of Augusta, and Captain Lock-ridge, which made the first division y colonel Tleming was also ordered to take the command of 130 more of the Botetourt, Hedford, and Fincalle troops, viz. Captain Lower, Buford from Belford Captain Love of tain I homas Buford from Bedford, Captain Love of Botetourt, Captain Molvey, and Captain Ruffell, of Fincaltle, which made the second division Colonel Charles Lewis division marched to the right, some distance from the Ohio, and Colonel Fleming, with his division, on the bank of the Ohio, to the left. Colonel Charles Lewis's division had not marched quite half a mile from camp, when about function an attack was made on the front of his division, in a most vigorous manner, by the united tribes of Indians, Shawanes, Delawares, Mingoes, Tawas, and of leveral other. nations, in number not lefs than Rao, and by many thought to be 1000, the this heavy attack Colonel Charles Lewis received a wound, which into feed liour cauled his death, and feveral of hismen fell on the five